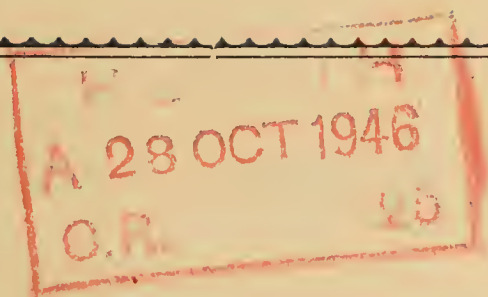


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Wainford Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1945

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AS TO THE

Sanitary Conditions of Wainford Rural District

FOR THE YEAR 1945.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of Wainford Rural District.*

Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1945.

STATISTICS.

Area. 44,871 acres.

Population. 6,370.

Inhabited Houses. 1,927.

Rateable Value. £14,827.

Sum raised by Penny Rate. £67.

Births.

	M.	F.	Total.	
Live Legitimate	69	54	143	Birth-rate per 1000, 22·4. (Rate for England, 16·1.)
„ Illegitimate	12	8		

Still Births.

Legitimate	3	0	3	Rate per 1000, ·47. (Rate for England, ·46.)
Illegitimate	0	0		

Deaths.

	M.	F.	Total.	
All causes	29	48	77	Rate per 1000, 12·0. (Rate for England, 11·4).

Infantile Mortality,
(deaths under 1 year)

Legitimate	1	4	} 7	Rate per 1000 live births, ·49. (Rate for England, ·46.)
Illegitimate	1	1		

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tuberculosis ...	—	3	Other circulatory ...	1	1
Cancer, uterus ...	—	1	Digestive ...	—	2
„ other sites ...	4	4	Nephritis ...	2	1
Diabetes ...	—	1	Premature birth ...	1	2
Apoplexy ...	3	8	Congenital injuries ...	1	2
Heart disease ...	8	16	Suicide ...	1	—
Bronchitis ...	2	3	Road traffic ...	—	1
Pneumonia ...	2	—	Other violence ...	1	—
Other respiratory ...	—	1	Other causes ...	3	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles ..	9	Whooping Cough	4
Infective Jaundice	3	Erysipelas ..	1
Pneumonia ..	6	Paratyphoid ..	1
TOTAL ..	24		

Infectious disease incidence, 3·7. This is the lowest since 1942, chiefly owing to the reduction in Measles and Whooping Cough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One pulmonary, female 22, was notified for the first time and one non-pulmonary, male, 4. Five non-pulmonary females, ages 6, 10, 11, 13 and 49.

Three deaths occurred, all pulmonary females, ages 21, 27 and 47. 16 cases remained on the register at the end of the year.

Notification of all infectious diseases is satisfactory.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Water. The three public supplies are tested quarterly, at the source, chemically and bacteriologically. No bad samples have been reported but undue amounts of iron continue to give cause of complaint. 79 houses have a laid-on supply.

Sewerage. No change has taken place and no trouble has arisen. It was proposed to take over a plant from a private housing estate but the plant was so out of repair and inefficient that no steps have been taken.

Housing. A total programme of 156 is put forward of which it is hoped to effect 22 in 1946. 20 Swedish timber houses have been allotted to the district. Sites for 23 in all have been obtained. The housing survey is well forward, it is likely that 300 houses will come into Class 5 for demolition.

Milk. No tuberculous sample has been reported. There are 18 accredited and 13 Tuberculin-tested supplies in the district, but pasteurised is only available in limited areas near the towns. Bad samples have been found among these latter owing to old and inefficient plants; efforts have been made to remedy this but so far without success. In view of recent evidence of the large incidence of bovine tuberculosis in the country as opposed to the towns, this in my opinion remains one of the most desirable extensions of public health services.

Diphtheria Immunisation. 7 cases only were done in the year. This is far too low. It is due to the scattered population and the few centres where it can be done within convenient distance of the mothers. More propaganda will be necessary as the initial enthusiasm is waning. I hope to be able to visit public halls in several of the villages in 1946 to give better opportunities of obtaining this.

Infant Protection. Action was necessary in one case, a caravan dweller. One other case was inspected with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector. Action will probably be necessary as the parent is unsatisfactory.

Small Pox. Three contacts from ships came into the district. They were warned in addition to orders they received on landing; no suspected cases developed.

HUBERT PEDLER,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1945.

To the Chairman and Members.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following Report for the year ending 31st December, 1945.

HOUSING.

Two new houses were erected by private enterprise on the site of war damaged houses.

Owing to the house shortage, condemned houses are still occupied and none were demolished during the year.

The Rural Housing Survey was started in February, 1945, a preliminary classification being made into the five categories recommended by the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee.

Of the 427 houses classified up to the end of the year, 11 were placed in Category 1, 63 in Category 2, 101 in Category 3, 113 in Category 4, and 139 in Category 5.

Estimating the number of working class houses at 1,266 the respective percentages in the five Categories are as follows:—

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
2·6%	14·7%	23·6%	26·0%	32·3%

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

One existing cowshed was reconditioned under the supervision of this department and one new cowshed was registered.

Two written notices were served for contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Orders.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No current or terminal disinfection was carried out by this department.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Absence of adequate water supply in one parish necessitated carting water for the greater part of the year.

Three localities have their own piped supply of water from borewells maintained by this Authority. Pumping is carried out by petrol engine supplemented by windmill to a storage tank above each well. Distribution is effected by roadside stand-pipes along 4 miles of main. In addition, 12 domestic premises and 7 trade premises have direct connections with the various mains. The supply of water to the latter premises is a severe strain on the capacity of the existing pumps and storage tanks.

The Council also maintain 8 borewells and 26 dug wells which are all operated manually.

A private housing estate of 68 houses is supplied by direct connection with a private borewell and storage tank.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly collection of house refuse is made in three parishes by contractors.

The Council maintain one refuse tip and steps are taken periodically to treat the site for rats.

SALVAGE.

The Rural Collection Service operated by the Women's Voluntary Service was discontinued in October.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The Council accepted delegated powers from the County Council in the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and proceeded to carry out their functions by co-operating with an adjoining Borough and Urban District in the employment of a rodent operative.

The Council again co-operated with the East Suffolk County Council by allowing their Sanitary Officers to supervise the rat carcase collection and disbursement of rewards in the six monthly rat collection campaign.

For the six months ending 31st March, 1946, rewards paid out at 2d. per tail totalled £119 7s. 8d. in respect of 14,326 carcasses.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. EARL,

Senior Sanitary Inspector

